

<https://www.doi.org/10.26565/2220-7929-2026-69-09>
УДК 903'1(477)"638.3":902.2"195/196"

Vladyslav Shchepachenko

PhD in History and Archeology, Researcher
Institute of Archaeology, NAS of Ukraine
12 Volodymyr Ivasiuk Avenue, 04210, Kyiv, Ukraine
Email: kartergovard@gmail.com
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9137-235X>

KOMARIV: OLD EXCAVATIONS — NEW HORIZONS (THE EXCAVATIONS OF MARKIYAN SMISHKO, 1950s TO 1960s)

The paper outlines the history and prospects of the study of the archaeological materials excavated near the village of Komariv (Dniester District, Chernivtsi Region) under the leadership of Markiyán Smishko in the 1950s to 1960s. Discovered in the middle of the last century, this site is primarily known as a unique center of glass working outside the limes, located in the area of the Cherniakhiv/Sântana de Mureș culture, more than 300 km from the nearest section of the Roman border. Evidence of glass working, including the remains of a glass-melting furnace, pieces of raw glass, and fragments of moils and molds for blowing vessels, was first documented in Komariv during the excavations of M. Smishko. In total, during the five field seasons of 1956–1957, 1962, 1965, and 1969, across a section that encompasses almost half of the area of the settlement excavated so far, archaeologists

Як цитувати: Shchepachenko V. Komariv: Old Excavations — New Horizons (The Excavations of Markiyán Smishko, 1950s to 1960s). *Вісник Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна. Серія «Історія»*. 2026. Вип. 69. С. 173–191. <https://www.doi.org/10.26565/2220-7929-2026-69-09>

How to cite: Shchepachenko V. Komariv: Old Excavations — New Horizons (The Excavations of Markiyán Smishko, 1950s to 1960s). *The Journal of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University. Series History*. 2026. No. 69. PP. 173–191. <https://www.doi.org/10.26565/2220-7929-2026-69-09> (In Ukrainian)

© Shchepachenko V., 2026

 This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

discovered 37 structures of the late Roman and early Migration periods (including the glass-melting furnace remains and a stone building) and three structures from the early Iron Age, thousands of fragments of glassware, imported and local ceramic vessels, hundreds of non-ferrous metal objects, and many other elements of the material culture of the local population. The results of this extensive work were published by M. Smishko in the form of a brief review article. Later research into this material focused mainly on certain categories of finds — first and foremost those pertaining to glass working in Komariv. Other evidence from the settlement has not yet been the subject of scholarly scrutiny. The results of M. Smishko's excavations remain an important source for the study of life in Komariv in the late Roman and early Migration periods, and can throw light on various developments that go far beyond the borders of the Middle Dniester region. This rich trove of information undoubtedly deserves careful assessment and deeper rethinking. Its comprehensive analysis, systematization, and publication should be an important step in this direction.

Keywords: Komariv glass workshop, archaeological excavations, Markiyan Smishko, late Roman period, early Migration era, Cherniakhiv culture, Eastern Europe.

Introduction

The completeness of the source base is a characteristic that imposes many restrictions on the research process. The methodology employed is contingent on the sample size, with the most appropriate approach being selected for the material. The comprehensiveness of the information directly impacts the validity of the results and the objectivity of observations. The quality of our reconstructions is contingent on this. Finally, the amount of processed data is closely related to the predictive capabilities of the study. Consequently, the expansion of this database, whether through the publication of novel research findings or the integration of unpublished excavation materials into the scientific discourse, constitutes a pivotal undertaking for archaeologists.

Despite the substantial history of research focused on the Cherniakhiv/Sântana de Mureş culture, large-scale excavations have hitherto encompassed only a limited number of settlements. Perhaps, the most outstanding of these is the late Roman — early Migration period settlement at Komariv. Discovered in the middle of the last century, it is known at present, first and foremost, as the unique glassworking centre located outside the *limes*, more than 300 km from the nearest section of the Roman frontier (Fig. 1: A). Within

the broader context of other Cherniakhiv settlements, Komariv also stands out for its comparatively modest size (30–35 hectares) and distinct specialisation. In addition to glassworking, recent research has revealed the presence of several extant craft industries in the area, including pottery production and metalworking (Petrauskas 2014a, 176; Petrauskas, Avramenko 2019, 78). In addition, the Komariv settlement is notable for stone construction, which adheres to Roman architectural traditions (Fig. 1: D; 2: d), and abundance of imported ceramic vessels, including amphorae (Fig. 2: e), tableware, and lamps.

The oldest chronological markers documented in Komariv correspond to the stage B2/C1 (AD 160/180–200) of the Eggers-Godłowski-Tejral chronological system¹, while the youngest fall within the D2 stage (AD 380/400–440/450) (Petrauskas 2014a, 176–177; Petrauskas, Avramenko 2019, 74–75; Petrauskas, Shyshkin 2024). Life at the Komariv settlement is assumed to have continued uninterruptedly from the early third to the mid-fifth centuries; however, the key problem in determining the site's chronology remains the limited number of archaeological structures that can be confidently associated with specific chronological indicators.

Evidence of glassworking, including the remains of a glass-melting furnace (Fig. 2: a), pieces of raw glass (Fig. 2: b), moils, and fragments of moulds for blowing vessels (Fig. 2: c), was first discovered at the site during excavations conducted by Markiyam Smishko between 1956 and 1957², and subsequently in 1962³, 1965⁴, and 1969⁵. Almost fifteen years later, Komariv's investigations

¹ For more detailed information on this topic, see (Eggers 1955; Godłowski 1970; Tejral 1986, 1992, 1997).

² Смішко М. Ю. Звіт про розкопки поселення першої половини I тисячоліття н. е. біля с. Комарів Кельменецького р-ну, Чернівецької обл. в 1956–1957 рр. *Науковий архів Інституту археології Національної академії наук України*. 1957/37.

³ Смішко М. Ю. Звіт про дослідження поселення 3–4 ст. з скляною майстернею біля с. Комарове Чернівецької обл. в 1962 р. *Науковий архів Інституту археології ...* 1962/61.

⁴ Смішко М. Ю. Звіт про дослідження поселення 3–4 ст. із слідами скляного виробництва біля с. Комарове Чернівецької обл. в 1965 р. *Науковий архів Інституту археології ...* 1965/68.

⁵ Смішко М. Ю. Звіт про дослідження поселення біля с. Комарове Чернівецької обл. в 1969 р. *Науковий архів Інституту археології ...* 1969/34.

were resumed for a single field season by an expedition of Lomonosov Moscow State University led by Yulia Shchapova (Smishko, Shchapova 1975; Shchapova 1978), following which the research of the settlement was interrupted until 2012, when a joint expedition of the Institute of Archaeology and the Rescue Archaeological Service of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, with Oleh Petrauskas in charge, initiated work on the site. This group continues to excavate the Komariv archaeological complex at the present time.

State of previous research and innovativeness

Over the course of five field seasons (1956–1957, 1962, 1965, 1969), archaeologists operating in Komariv under the leadership of Markiyan Smishko uncovered within an area of 3732 square metres (Fig. 1: C-D) a total of 37 structures dating to the late Roman and early Migration periods (including the remains of a glass furnace and a stone building) and three Early Iron Age structures, thousands of fragments of glassware, imported and local ceramic vessels, hundreds of non-ferrous metal objects and many other elements of the native material culture (Smishko 1956–1957; 1962; 1965; 1969). However, the results of this substantial endeavour were published by the author of the excavations only in a concise review article (Smishko 1964).

Subsequent researchers of Smishko's contributions have focused predominantly on the finds and structures related to glassworking in Komariv. The chemical composition of these materials was the subject of further analysis in publications by Mykhailo Bezborodov (Bezborodov 1964) and Yulia Shchapova (Shchapova 1964). A detailed study of the morphology and chemical composition of these finds was subsequently conducted by Olga Rumyantseva (2014a; 2014b; 2016; 2017a; 2017b; 2020; Rumyantseva, Shcherbakov 2016; Rumyantseva, Belikov 2017; Rumyantseva et al. 2022). The glass artefacts discovered in Komariv during the 1950s and 1960s were the subject of a master's thesis by Sebastian Lenfers (Lenfers 2019). Some of these finds have been mentioned by other authors (Kokowski 1991; Tsyhylyk 2006). To date, the most comprehensive attempt to present a complete picture of the outcomes of previous archaeological research in Komariv

was made by O. Petrauskas, who attempted to reconstruct the general excavation plan, summarise the list of archaeological structures, briefly outline the range of finds and their chronology (Petrauskas 2014a; 2014b; Petrauskas, Avramenko 2019). However, all of these works, addressed only specific categories of artefacts from Smishko's excavations. Meanwhile, other materials excavated in Komariv, have not received attention in the literature.

The contributions of Y. Shchapova, O. Petrauskas, O. Rumyantseva, and S. Lenfers have advanced the investigation of the organisation, supply, range of products at the Komariv glass workshop, and the chronology of its functioning. However, the majority of these issues remain the subject of debate. For instance, despite the delineation of the primary morphological features and technological characteristics of potential Komariv product types (Shchapova 1978; Rumyantseva 2014a; Rumyantseva, Belikov 2017, 260; Rumyantseva 2020), the determination of their range remains rather challenging. Furthermore, due to the negligible size of the majority of pieces, it is almost unfeasible to accurately ascertain the original shape of the glass containers to which they belonged. As a consequence, local products are almost impossible to separate from imported Roman cullet (Rumyantseva 2017b, 150; Rumyantseva, Belikov 2017, 260). While the circulation period of glass vessels resembling the "potential" Komariv products in Barbaricum or Roman provinces is commonly regarded as a reliable indicator of the chronology of the workshop's operation (Shchapova 1978, 240–242; Stern 2010, 26; Rumyantseva 2020). It is evident that the application of such model in this scenario is wholly unsuitable.

Attempts to outline the chronology of the Komariv workshop with reference to the design of the glass-melting furnace, or the circulation period of imported raw materials within the Empire, also appear to lack credibility (Rumyantseva 2014a; Rumyantseva, Shcherbakov 2016; Rumyantseva, Belikov 2017; Rumyantseva et al. 2022). Generally, even in Roman provinces, the remains of glass-melting furnaces provide limited opportunities for the reconstruction of their configuration. The extant information regarding the interior of such structures is derived exclusively from epigraphic sources (Charleston 1978, 10; Taylor, Hill 2008, 251; Antonaras 2017, 10), and it seems there is no compelling evidence to substantiate the hypothesis that significant

changes in the design of glass-melting furnaces occurred during the 2nd — 4th centuries. The dating of various groups of raw glass recorded in Komariv covers a period of several centuries (Rumyantseva et al. 2022) and can hardly be considered a reliable argument for determining the chronology of the workshop's operation.

Notably, the matter of glassmaking in Komariv continues to be a subject of debate, despite the presence of substantial evidence supporting the introduction of Roman raw materials⁶. Evidence from chemical studies of production waste indicates that raw glass was utilised here in conjunction with both local and imported cullet (Rumyantseva 2016; Rumyantseva 2017b, 150; Rumyantseva, Belikov 2017, 260).

Our understanding of the Komariv settlement itself, the circumstances of its emergence and decline, the specifics of building traditions, the organisation of living and working space, local craft industries and the range of their products also requires further advancement. The provision of an exhaustive response to these queries is contingent on the continuation of excavations of the settlement. However, the integration of materials from extant studies of this site is of fundamental importance for a general understanding of its structure and functioning. First and foremost, this pertains to the outcomes of Smishko's research, which encompassed nearly half of the area excavated in Komariv at present.

It is also important to acknowledge that the vast majority of publications addressing these materials are in Slavic languages, with only a limited number of works directed towards English or German-speaking audiences (Petrauskas 2014b, Rumyantseva, Belikov 2017; Petrauskas, Avramenko 2019). Consequently, Smishko's contributions and unique materials remain relatively unknown to the global scientific community. While a few references to Komariv can be found in the works of Western European researchers, these are exclusively related to glassworking (Rau 1972; 1973; 1974; 1975; Näsman 1984; Straume 1987; Stjernquist 2001; Stern 2010).

Another consequence of this problem is the numerous mistakes that appear in the literature, primarily due to incorrect translation and misunderstanding

⁶ For more information on the arguments put forward by those who support the hypothesis that glassmaking took place in Komariv, see (Tsyhylyk 2006; Petrauskas 2014a; 2014b; Petrauskas, Avramenko 2019).

of Slavic texts. Small inaccuracies in the geographical location of a site or the interpretation of individual artefacts and archaeological structures rapidly become entrenched in the scientific community as myths, which subsequently gain general acceptance among scholars⁷. In my view, the most effective method of counteracting the distribution of distorted information is to publish the original source in one of the international languages of communication.

Thus, the necessity to engage in the study of materials from the excavations of the Komariv settlement under the direction of M. Smishko, with the intent to demonstrate how the systematisation and comprehensive analysis of the range of finds and archaeological structures can complement and transform the contemporary perception of this phenomenon, arises due to both the scarcity of published information in general and its inaccessibility to a substantial number of foreign scientists.

Objectives and expected results

In accordance with the aforementioned goal, it is possible to identify a **minimum** of priority tasks, which include:

- detailed analysis of the range of finds, their typological and chronological attribution
- determination of their location in space and correlation with archaeological structures
- analysis of the planography of archaeological structures,
- and the **maximum** possible number of operations under favourable circumstances, which, in addition to the above, encompass:
 - study of organic remains, primarily animal bones, and palaeobotanical materials
 - geochemical studies of non-ferrous metal finds.

The successful completion of even a limited range of tasks will undoubtedly allow us to broaden and enhance our understanding of how

⁷ For example, G. Rau often incorrectly determines the geographical location of the site, placing it either in the Carpathians (Rau 1972, 168; 1974, 375) or in the Upper Dniester region (Rau 1975, 478, 485). The same inaccuracy may also be observed in the work of U. Näsman (Näsman 1985, 52), who erroneously placed Komariv in northwestern Ukraine (Ukrainian SSR).

human life functioned and was organised in Komariv between the end of the Early Roman and the beginning of the Migration periods. It is imperative to acknowledge that the outcomes of Smishko's excavations represent merely a fraction of the extant data. Consequently, elucidating the chronology of the site, the external contacts, and the daily practices of the local population (building traditions, use of the space, etc.) necessitates a comprehensive examination of other materials from Komariv's investigations to be used as a point of comparison.

A complex investigation of the artefacts and archaeological structures unearthed during the 1950s and 1960s excavations reveals several promising avenues for further research, both within the local context and in a broader pan-European framework. A substantial corpus of remains from diverse industrial activities, encompassing defective and discarded objects, production waste, raw materials, and production facilities, offers a considerable domain for the study of the technological, spatial, and social organisation of different barbarian crafts. Despite the limited scope of the Komariv sample, the integration of materials from other synchronous manufacturing centres⁸, and the analysis of various local specialised products (e.g. jewellery, dress accessories, etc.) should mitigate the risk of speculative interpretations.

Given that Komariv is one of the largest trade and industrial centres of studied period in Eastern *Barbaricum*, there is considerable potential for the investigation of the interaction between different local crafts, in particular the exchange of information, occupation of shared space, utilisation of raw materials and the coordination of product sales, the similarity of technological processes, etc. In the field of classical archaeology, cross-craft studies have recently received a lot of attention in the literature (Clair 2003; Gosner 2022; Meredith, Murphy 2024; Meredith 2024; Murphy, Snyder 2024). Meanwhile, the investigation of cross-craft interactions in a barbarian environment appears to be a promising new area of research.

Finally, the extended period of occupation at the Komariv settlement (spanning over two centuries) offers a valuable opportunity to examine

⁸ For example, deer antler processing workshops (Velyka Snitynka 2/UA (Magomedov 1992), Bârlad, Valea Seacă/RO (Palade 1966; 1969), Fedești/RO (Palade 1971), Suceagu-Rădaia/RO (Opreanu, Lăzărescu 2022)).

the dynamic of numerous processes, varying from the evolution of material culture to the progression of technological thought.

Materials and challenges

The materials recovered during the excavations at Komariv, conducted by M. Smishko, are now open to the public access, albeit they are scattered among three state institutions: the Chernivtsi Regional Museum of Local Lore, the Lviv Historical Museum, and the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies (Lviv). The majority of movable artefacts have been stored in the latter's collections. Preliminary estimates suggest that the Smishko's excavation assemblage encompasses a minimum of several thousand artifacts, comprising numerous fragments of finished products (glassware, ceramic tableware of both local and Roman origin, jewellery, dress accessories, and various household items), evidence of diverse production activities (defective and discarded objects, waste, raw materials, production facilities, the majority of which are primarily associated with glassworking), and remains of archaeological structures of either habitation or other functions. A comprehensive compendium of reports illustrating the outcomes of these studies is available for perusal. The majority of these reports are stored in the Scientific Archives of the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv). A proportion of the field documentation is also held by the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies (Kyiv).

All of the aforementioned institutions are presently receptive to collaboration with scholars, despite the prevailing state of martial law. However, experience shows that the dispersion of materials often poses a serious challenge to preserving the integrity of archaeological collections (Levada 2003).

A significant dilemma encountered when working with materials from excavations conducted in the last century pertains to the verification of available sources. In instances where communication with participants or eyewitnesses of the process is impossible, the sole source of information remains field and reporting documentation. The quantity and quality of this information is contingent on the methodological approach adopted for fixation

of the archaeological situation during excavations. The latter is significantly divergent from the modern one*, which to a certain extent restricts our interpretative capabilities, for example, in determining the location of individual finds in space or their correlation with specific archaeological structures.

Conclusions

Summarising the aforementioned points, the following remarks can be made. The materials of Smishko's excavations are undoubtedly a significant source for the study of human life in Komariv between the end of the Early Roman and the beginning of the Migration periods. The involvement of these finds, as demonstrated above, presents a valuable opportunity to explore processes that extend far beyond the confines of Middle Dniester region. A mere fraction of the substantial corpus of data collected during the course of five years of Komariv excavations has thus far been introduced to the scientific community. The potential of this information is worthy of careful assessment and deeper rethinking, and a comprehensive analysis, systematization and publication of these materials should be an important step on this path.

Список літератури / References

Antonaras A. Ch. *Glassware and Glassworking in Thessaloniki 1st Century BC — 6th Century AD*. Oxford: Archaeopress Archaeology. 2017. 383 p.

Bezborodov M. A. Issledovanie stekol iz steklodelatel'noj masterskoj III—IV vv. u s. Komarovo. *Materialy i doslidzhennia z arkeolohii Prykarpattia ta Volyni* [Materials and studies on archaeology of Sub-Carpathian and Volhynian area]. 1964. Вып. 5. S. 81–85. (In Russian)

Безбородов М. А. Исследование стекол из стеклоделательной мастерской III—IV вв. у с. Комарово. *Матеріали і дослідження з археології Прикарпаття та Волині*. 1964. Вип. 5. С. 81–85.

Charleston R. J. Glass Furnaces Through the Ages. *Journal of Glass Studies*. 1978. 20. PP. 9–33.

* The comprehensive documentation of material on plans with indication of depth and description of finds became a widespread practice only in the final decade of the twentieth century.

Clair A. St. Carving as Craft: Palatine East and the Greco-Roman Bone and Ivory Carving Tradition. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 2003. 244 p.

Eggers H.-J. Zur absoluten Chronologie der Römischen Kaiserzeit im Freien Germanien. *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz*. 1955. 2. PP. 196–252.

Godłowski K. The Chronology of the Late Roman and Early Migration Periods in Central Europe. Kraków: Nakładem Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. 1970. 126 p.

Gosner L. R. Subsidiary Industries and Cross-Craft Production in the Roman Mining Landscapes of Southwest Iberia. *Ancient Mining Landscapes. Panel 4.2. Archaeology and Economy in the Ancient World: Proceedings of the 19th International Congress of Classical Archaeology, Cologne/Bonn 2018, Band 25* / eds. F. Hulek, S. Nomicos. Heidelberg, Propylaeum. 2022. PP. 113–128. <https://doi.org/10.11588/propylaeum.896>.

Kokowski A. Zagadnienie dyspersji szklanych pucharkyw ze «szlifowanymi owalami» i naczyń cienkościennych w swietle materiałów z Komarowa nad Dniestrem. *Archeologia*. 1991. XVIII. PP. 209–218.

Lenfers S. Die Glasfunde einer Siedlung der Černjachov-Sântana-de-Mureş-Kultur bei Komariv, Oblast Tscherniwzi, Ukraine. Der Versuch einer typologischen Aufarbeitung der Gläser aus den Ausgrabungen der 1950er und 1960er Jahre. Freie wissenschaftliche Arbeit zu Erlangung eines Mastergrades im Fachbereich Geschichts- und Kulturwissenschaften der Freien Universität Berlin im Masterstudiengang Prähistorische Archäologie. 2019. 286 p.

Levada M. Ye. Mohyl'nyk Cherepashyntsi: sprobа arkhivnoi rekonstruktsii doslidzhen' arkeolohichnoi pam'iatky. *Pam'iatky Ukrainy: istoriia ta kul'tura* [Landmarks of Ukraine. History & Culture]. 2003. No. 4. S. 12–19. (In Ukrainian)

Левада М. Є. Могильник Черепашинці: спроба архівної реконструкції досліджень археологічної пам'ятки. *Пам'ятки України: історія та культура*. 2003. № 4. С. 12–19.

Magomedov B. V. Velyka Snitynka 2 — poselennia hrebnynykiv III–V st. n. e. *Starodavnie vyrobnytstvo na terytorii Ukrainy* / red. S. V. Pan'kov. Kyiv: Naukova dumka, 1992. С. 94–116. (In Ukrainian)

Магомедов Б. В. Велика Снітинка 2 — поселення гребінників III–V ст. н. е. *Стародавнє виробництво на території України* / ред. С. В. Паньков. Київ: Наукова думка, 1992. С. 94–116.

Meredith H. G. Late Antique Glass Carving as Cross-Craft. *Journal of Late Antique, Islamic and Byzantine Studies*. 2024. Vol. 3. Iss. 1–2. PP. 152–178. <https://doi.org/10.3366/jlaibs.2024.0031>.

Meredith H. G., Murphy E. A. An Introduction to Late Antique Cross-Craft Studies. *Journal of Late Antique, Islamic and Byzantine Studies*. 2024. Vol. 3. Iss. 1–2. PP. 138–151. <https://doi.org/10.3366/JLAIBS.2024.0030>.

Murphy E. A., Snyder R. Bound by Binders: Multicraft Organisation and Industrial Interdependence of Lime Production for Mortar in the Eastern Mediterranean during Late Antiquity. *Journal of Late Antique, Islamic and Byzantine Studies*. 2024. Vol. 3. Iss. 1–2. PP. 179–208. <https://doi.org/10.3366/JLAIBS.2024.0032>.

Näsman U. Glas och handel i senromersk tid och folkvandringstid. En studie kring glas från Eketorp-II, Öland, Sverige. Uppsala: Institutionen för Arkeologi. 1984. 166 p.

Opreanu C. H., Lăzărescu V.-A. Antler Comb Production in the Settlement at Suceagu-Rădaia (Cluj County). A Contribution to the Study of the Cultural Contacts at the Beginnings of the Migration Period. *Ephemeris Napocensis*. 2022. XXXII. PP. 95–134. <https://doi.org/10.33993/ephnap.2022.32.95>.

Palade V. Ateliere pentru lucrat piepteni din os din sec. IV e.n. de la Bîrlad-Valea Seacă. *Arheologia Moldovei*. 1966. IV. PP. 261–277.

Palade V. Noi ateliere de lucrat piepteni din corn de cerb în secolul al IV-lea e.n. la Valea Seacă Bîrlad. *Carpica*, 1969. II. PP. 233–252.

Palade V. Un nou centru de prelucrare a cornului de cerb din secolul al IV-lea e.n. de la Fedești, com. Șuletea (jud. Vaslui). *Carpica*. 1971. IV. PP. 207–214.

Petrauskas O., Avramenko M. The Settlement Komariv-Glass-Production Centre in the European Barbaricum: A Cultural and Natural Environment. *Plural. History, Culture, Society*. 2019. Vol. 7. No. 2. PP. 68–91.

Petrauskas O. V. Deiaki pidsumky doslidzhen' kompleksu pam'iatok pizn'oryms'koho chasu bilia s. Komariv. *Cherniakhivs'ka kul'tura. Do 120-richchia vid dnia narodzhennia V. P. Petrova* (Oium, 4) / red. O. V. Petrauskas, S. A. Horbanenko. Kyiv: Instytut arheolohii Natsional'noi akademii nauk Ukrainy. 2014a. S. 165–183. (In Ukrainian)

Петраускас О. В. Деякі підсумки досліджень комплексу пам'яток пізньоримського часу біля с. Комарів. *Черняхівська культура. До 120-річчя від дня народження В. П. Петрова* (Оіум, 4) / ред. О. В. Петраускас, С. А. Горбаненко. Київ: Інститут археології Національної академії наук України. 2014а. С. 165–183.

Petrauskas O. Komariv — ein Werkstattzentrum barbarischen Europas aus spätrömischer Zeit (Forschungsgeschichte, einige Ergebnisse und mögliche Perspektiven). *Ephemeris Napocensis*. 2014b. XXIV. PP. 87–116.

Petrauskas O., Shyshkin R. Glass-production Workshop of the Hunnic Times Near Komariv on the Dniester River. *Archaeologia Polona*. 2024. Vol. 62. PP. 133–158. <https://doi.org/10.23858/APa62.2024.3555>.

Rau G. Facettschliffgläser und die Chronologie der Spätkaiserzeit. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt*. 1973. Bd. 3. PP. 441–446.

Rau G. Körpergräber mit Glasbeigaben des 4. Nachchristlichen Jahrhunderts im Oder-Weichsel-Raum. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica*. 1972. Bd. 3. PP. 109–214.

Rau G. Spätantike Glasfunde im Karpatenraum. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*. 1975. Bd. 24. PP. 464–485.

Rau G. Zur Provenienzfrage spätantiker Gläser. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt*. 1974. Bd. 4. PP. 371–378.

Rumyantseva O., Belikov C. A Late Roman Glass Workshop at Komarov (Middle Dniester) and the Problem of the Origin of “Barbarian” Facet Cut Beakers. *Annales du 20e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre (Friburg/Romont, 7–11 septembre 2015)* / eds. S. Wolf, A. de Pury-Gysel. Romont: Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH, 2017. PP. 257–266.

Rumyantseva O. S. Konicheskie kubki v areale chernjahovskoj kultury: kolekcija Istoricheskogo muzeja i othody masterskoj v Komarove. *Drevnie pamjatniki, kultura i progress. A caelo usque ad centrum. A potentia ad actum. Ad honores* / red. I. V. Rukavishnikova, O. A. Radjush. Moskva: Institut arheologii Rossijskoj akademii nauk, 2020. S. 172–179. (In Russian)

Румянцева О. С. Конические кубки в ареале черняховской культуры: коллекция Исторического музея и отходы мастерской в Комарове. *Древние памятники, культуры и прогресс. A caelo usque ad centrum. A potentia ad actum. Ad honores* / ред. И. В. Рукавишников, О. А. Радюш. Москва: Институт археологии Российской академии наук, 2020. С. 172–179.

Rumyantseva O. S. Litoe steklo s poselenija chernjahovskoj kultury Komarov: prestizhnaja posuda ili syr'e steklodelatel'noj masterskoj? *Kratkie soobshhenija Instituta Arheologii* [Brief Communications of the Institute of Archaeology]. 2016. Вып. 245. С. 203–218. (In Russian)

Румянцева О. С. Литое стекло с поселения черняховской культуры Комаров: престижная посуда или сырье стеколделательной мастерской? *Краткие сообщения Института Археологии*. 2016. Вып. 245. С. 203–218.

Rumyantseva O. S. Stekol'naja masterskaja v Komarove: karakter i osobennosti proizvodstvennogo kompleksa. *Cherniakhivs'ka kul'tura. Do 120-richchia vid dnia narodzhennia V. P. Petrova* (Oium, 4) / red. O. V. Petrauskas, S. A. Horbanenko. Kyiv: Instytut arheolohii Natsional'noi akademii nauk Ukrainy, 2014a. S. 184–197. (In Russian)

Румянцева О. С. Стекольная мастерская в Комарове: характер и особенности производственного комплекса. *Черняхівська культура. До 120-річчя від дня народження В. П. Петрова* (Oium, 4) / ред. О. В. Петраускас, С. А. Горбаненко. Київ: Інститут археології Національної академії наук України, 2014а. С. 184–197.

Rumyantseva O. S. Stekljannye sosudy so shlifovannym dekorom i hronologija poselenija Komarov. *Problemy vzaimodejstvija naselenija Vostochnoj Evropy v jepohu Velikogo pereselenija narodov* (Ranneslavjanskij mir, 15) / red. A. M. Oblomskij. Moskva: Institut arheologii Rossijskoj akademii nauk, 2014b. S. 401–435. (In Russian)

Румянцева О. С. Стеклольные сосуды со шлифованным декором и хронология поселения Комаров. *Проблемы взаимодействия населения Восточной Европы в эпоху Великого переселения народов* (Раннеславянский мир, 15) / ред. А. М. Обломский. Москва: Институт археологии Российской академии наук, 2014б. С. 401–435.

Rumyantseva O. S. Riflenye formy i nahodki riflenogo stekla s poselenija chernjahovskoj kul'tury Komarov: k voprosu o hronologii i vidah produkcii stekol'noj masterskoj. *Evropa ot Latena do Srednevekov'ja: varvarskij mir i rozhdienie slavjanskij kul'tur: K 60-letiju A. M. Oblomskogo* (Ranneslavjanskij mir, 19) / red. V. E. Rodinkova, O. S. Rumjanceva. Moskva: Institut arheologii Rossijskoj akademii nauk, 2017a. S. 193–204. (In Russian)

Румянцева О. С. Рифленые формы и находки рифленого стекла с поселения черняховской культуры Комаров: к вопросу о хронологии и видах продукции стекольной мастерской. *Европа от Латена до Средневековья: варварский мир и рождение славянских культур: К 60-летию А. М. Обломского* (Раннеславянский мир, 19) / ред. В. Е. Родинкова, О. С. Румянцева. Москва: Институт археологии Российской академии наук, 2017а. С. 193–204.

Rumyantseva O. S. Steklodelie za limesom: novye dannye ob organizacii proizvodstva i hronologii masterskoj v Komarove. *Stratum Plus*. 2017b. No. 4. S. 141–164. (In Russian)

Румянцева О. С. Стеклоделие за лимесом: новые данные об организации производства и хронологии мастерской в Комарове. *Stratum Plus*. 2017b. № 4. С. 141–164.

Rumyantseva O. S., Shcherbakov I. B. Steklo syrec s poselenija Komarov na Srednem Dnestre: himicheskij sostav i dannye o karaktere i hronologii steklodelatelnogo kompleksa pozdnerimskogo vremeni. *Stratum plus*. No. 4. 2016. S. 299–318. (In Russian)

Румянцева О. С. Щербаков И. Б. Стекло сырец с поселения Комаров на Среднем Днестре: химический состав и данные о характере и хронологии стеклоделательного комплекса позднеримского времени. *Stratum plus*. 2016. № 4. С. 299–318.

Rumyantseva O. S., Trifonov A. A., Khanin D. A., Cherviakovskaya M. V., Cherviakovskiy V. S. Steklo-syrec iz Komarova: proishozhdenie, hronologija, praktiki steklodelov. *Jepoha vsadnikov na Severnom Kavkaze: k 90-letiju Very Borisovny Kovalevskoj* / red. Z. H. Albegova, D. S. Korobov, A. V. Mastykova. Moskva: Institut arheologii Rossijskoj akademii nauk, 2021. S. 299–324. <https://doi.org/10.25681/IARAS.2021.978-5-94375-377-0.299-324> (In Russian)

Румянцова О. С., Трифонов А. А., Ханин Д. А., Червяковская М. В., Червяковский В. С. Стекло-сырец из Комарова: происхождение, хронология, практики стеклоделов. *Эпоха всадников на Северном Кавказе: к 90-летию Веры Борисовны Ковалевской* / ред. З. Х. Албегова, Д. С. Коробов, А. В. Мاستыкова. Москва: Институт археологии Российской академии наук, 2021. С. 299–324. <https://doi.org/10.25681/IARAS.2021.978-5-94375-377-0.299-324>

Shchapova Ju. L. Masterskaja po proizvodstvu stekla u s. Komarovo (III–IV vv.). *Sovetskaja arheologija* [Soviet Archaeology]. 1978. No. 3. S. 230–242. (In Russian)

Щапова Ю. Л. Мастерская по производству стекла у с. Комарово (III–IV вв.). *Советская археология*. 1978. № 3. С. 230–242.

Shchapova Ju. L. Rezul'taty spektral'nogo analiza stekljannyh izdelij i braka iz steklodelatel'noj masterskoj, otkrytoj v s. Komarov, Chernovickoj oblasti. *Materialy i doslidzhennia z arkeolohii Prykarpattia ta Volyni* [Materials and studies on archaeology of Sub-Carpathian and Volhynian area]. 1964. Vyp. 5. S. 86–87. (In Russian)

Щапова Ю. Л. Результаты спектрального анализа стеклянных изделий и брака из стеклоделательной мастерской, открытой в с. Комаров, Черновицкой области. *Матеріали і дослідження з археології Прикарпаття та Волині*. 1964. Вип. 5. С. 86–87.

Smishko M. Yu. Poselennia III–IV st. n. e. iz slidamy sklianoho vyrobnytstva bilia s. Komariv Chernivets'koi obl. *Materialy i doslidzhennia z arkeolohii Prykarpattia ta Volyni* [Materials and studies on archaeology of Sub-Carpathian and Volhynian area]. 1964. Vyp. 5. S. 67–80. (In Ukrainian)

Смишко М. Ю. Поселення III–IV ст. н. е. із слідами скляного виробництва біля с. Комарів Чернівецької обл. *Матеріали і дослідження з археології Прикарпаття та Волині*. 1964. Вип. 5. С. 67–80.

Smishko M. Yu., Shchapova Ju. L. Raskopki u s. Komarovo-Dnestrovka. *Arheologicheskie otkrytija 1974 g.* / otv. red. B. A. Rybakov. Moskva: Nauka, 1975. S. 355. (In Russian)

Смишко М. Ю., Щапова Ю. Л. Раскопки у с. Комарово-Днестровка. *Археологические открытия 1974 г.* / отв. ред. Б. А. Рыбаков. Москва: Наука, 1975. С. 355.

Stern E. M. Audacis plebeia toreumata vitri. Souffler le verre dans les moules. *D'Ennion au Val Saint-Lambert. Le verre soufflé-moulé. Actes des 23e Rencontres de l'Association Française pour l'Archéologie du Verre. Colloque international Bruxelles-Namur 17–19 octobre 2008*. (Scientia Artis, 5) / ed. C. Fontaine-Hodiamont. Bruxelles: IRPA, 2010. PP. 25–38.

Stjernquist B. A Magnificent Glass Bowl from Uppåkra. *Continuity for Centuries. A Ceremonial Building and its Context at Uppåkra, Southern Sweden*. (Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Series in 8, 48) / ed. L. Larsson. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International, 2004. PP. 103–151.

Straume E. Gläser mit Facettenschliff aus skandinavischen Gräbern des 4. und 5. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. Oslo: Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, 1987. 158 p.

Taylor M., Hill D. Experiments in the Reconstruction of Roman Wood-Fired Glassworking Furnaces. *Journal of Glass Studies*. 2008. Vol. 50. PP. 249–270.

Tejral J. Einige Bemerkungen zur Chronologie der späten römischen Kaiserzeit in Mitteleuropa. *Probleme der relativen und absoluten Chronologie ab Latenezeit bis zum Frühmittelalter* / eds. K. Godłowski, R. Madyda-Legutko. Krakow: Secesja, 1992. PP. 227–248.

Tejral J. Fremde Einflüsse und kulturelle Veränderungen nördlich der mittleren Donau zu Beginn der Völkerwanderungszeit. *Archaeologia Baltica*. 1986. T. VII. PP. 175–238.

Tejral J. Neue Aspekte der frühvölkerwanderungszeitlichen Chronologie im Mitteldonauraum. *Neue Beiträge zur Erforschung der Spätantike im mittleren Donauraum* / eds. J. Tejral, H. Friesinger, M. Kazanski. Brno: Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR, 1997. PP. 321–362.

Tsyhylyk V. Do pytannia zarozhennia sklianoho vyrobnytstva na Prykarpatti. Materialy i doslidzhennia z arkeolohii Prykarpattia ta Volyni [Materials and Studies on Archaeology of Sub-Carpathian and Volhynian Area]. 2006. Vyp. 10. S. 100–106. (In Ukrainian)

Цигилик В. До питання зародження скляного виробництва на Прикарпатті. *Матеріали і дослідження з археології Прикарпаття та Волині*. 2006. Вип. 10. С. 100–106.



Fig. 1. Komariv settlement: geographical location (A) and topographic position (B) of the site. General plan of the excavations conducted by M. Smishko (C-D). C — after Смішко 1969, D — after Смішко 1957.

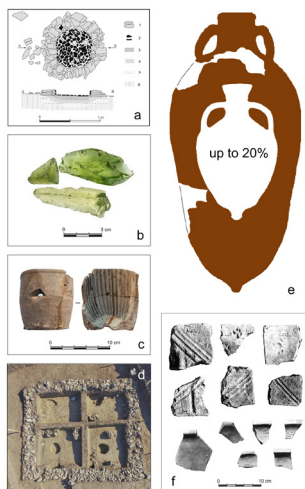


Fig. 2. Komariv phenomenon. Evidence of glassworking activity: remains of glass-melting furnace (a), pieces of raw glass (b) and ceramic moulds for blowing vessels with relief decoration (c). Remains of the stone construction, adhering to Roman architectural traditions (d), fragments of bricks and tiles, which are incongruous with the barbarian material culture (f). Roman amphorae (e), which along with the other categories of imported ceramic ware constitute up to 20% of wheel-thrown pottery documented in Komariv.

a — after Petrauskas 2014a, b — after Rumyantseva, Shcherbakov 2016, c — after Rumyantseva 2017a, d — photo by Oleh Petrauskas, e — create by author after Smishko 1964, f — after Смішко 1957.

Владислав Щепаченко

доктор філософії, науковий співробітник

Інститут археології НАН України

Просп. Володимира Івасюка, 12, 04210, Київ, Україна

Email: kartergovard@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9137-235X>

**КОМАРІВ: СТАРІ РОЗКОПКИ — НОВІ ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ
(МАТЕРІАЛИ РОЗКОПОК МАРКІЯНА СМІШКА
1950–1960-х РОКІВ)**

Стаття являє собою спробу охарактеризувати історію вивчення та окреслити можливі перспективи майбутніх досліджень колекції матеріалів, здобутих під час розкопок Комарова під керівництвом Маркіяна Смішка у період 1950–1960-х рр. Відкрита в середині минулого століття, ця пам'ятка насамперед відома як унікальна склообробна майстерня, розташована за межами Лімесу, в ареалі культури Черняхів/Синтана де Муреш, більш як за 300 км від найближчої ділянки римського кордону. Свідчення оброблення скла, зокрема залишки склоплавильної печі, шматки сирцевого скла, уламки ковпачків, а також фрагменти форм для видування посудин вперше були задокументовані в Комарові саме під час розкопок М. Смішка. Загалом протягом п'яти польових сезонів (1956–1957, 1962, 1965, 1969) на ділянці поселення, що охоплює майже половину площі, розкопаної тут на цей момент, зусиллями археологів виявлені 37 об'єктів пізньоримського часу — початку доби Великого переселення народів (серед них зокрема і залишки склоплавильної печі та кам'яної будівлі) та три споруди ранньозалізної доби, тисячі уламків скляного посуду, імпортованих та місцевих керамічних посудин, сотні виробів із кольорових металів та безліч інших елементів матеріальної культури місцевого населення. Результати цих масштабних досліджень були опубліковані автором розкопок у вигляді незначної за обсягом оглядової статті. Об'єктом уваги наступних дослідників доробку Смішка стали переважно окремі категорії знахідок, насамперед пов'язаних із обробленням скла у Комарові. Інші матеріали дослідження поселення досі так і не були залучені до наукового обігу. Результати розкопок М. Смішка залишаються важливим джерелом для вивчення життя в Комарові протягом пізньоримського часу — початку доби Великого переселення народів, а також відкривають перспективи для вивчення різноманітних процесів, що виходять далеко за межі Середнього Подністров'я. Потенціал цієї інформації безперечно вартій ретельної оцінки та глибокого переосмислення, і комплексний аналіз, систематизація і публікація цих матеріалів мають стати важливим кроком на цьому шляху.

Ключові слова: **Комарів, склоробна майстерня, розкопки М. Смішка, пізньоримський час, початок доби Великого переселення народів, черняхівська культура, Східна Європа.**

Конфлікт інтересів

Автор заявляє про відсутність конфлікту інтересів щодо публікації цього рукопису. Крім того, автор повністю дотримувався етичних норм, зокрема щодо уникнення плагіату, фальсифікації даних і дублювання публікацій. У роботі не використано ресурси штучного інтелекту.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares the absence of any conflict of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript. In addition, the author has fully adhered to ethical standards, including the avoidance of plagiarism, data falsification, and redundant (duplicate) publication.

No artificial intelligence tools were used in the preparation of this work.

Дата першого надходження статті до видання: 05.01.2026.

Date of the article's initial submission to the Journal: 05.01.2026.

Дата прийняття статті до друку після рецензування: 23.02.2026.

Date of acceptance of the article for publication after peer review: 23.02.2026.

Дата публікації: 20.03.2026.

Date of publication: 20.03.2026.